In the Specification

Please replace Paragraph [0026] of the specification with the following paragraph:

[0026] The buffer may contribute detergent and salts. This may be achieved by aiding blood element solublization by introducing 10-30 mM Potassium Phosphate at a pH range of 7.8 to 8.0, driving Phospholipase A2 activity by adding 10-80 mM Magnesium Chloride as the divalent cation, adding 20-150 mM Sodium Chloride, and including 10-200 mM Aurintricarboxylic Acid during the DNase incubation process. The buffer may also include 1.0-1.2% ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100. Additional steps may include combining 20-35 mM methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside and 0.05-0.1% Saponin; ~~andstoring~~ and storing the enzymes by using a trehalose buffer. Storing the enzymes is accomplished by using a trehalose buffer in combination with methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside. The trehalose storage buffer comprises 10 mM Potassium Phosphate, 0.01-0.04% ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100, 1-5 mM Dithiothreitol, and 0.3-0.5 M Trehalose.

Please replace Paragraph [0045] of the specification with the following paragraph:

[0045] In Fig. 1, a blood draw 30 is performed on a patient. A solution of PBS, pH 7.4 and 1.2% ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 is added, the blood is vortexed and centrifuged 40 creating pellet 60 in a 15 ml tube 50. Preferably, resins, metal hydroxides, and/or nano materials may be added with the PBS/~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 solution to capture particles such as bacteria, virus, fungi, cancerous cells, prions, toxins and the like to contribute greater density to these particles. The increase in particle density allows lower speeds to run during centrifugation.

Please replace Paragraph [0048] of the specification with the following paragraph:

[0048] A filtering device may be used to filter out the particles from blood treated with the ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 / PBS/ magnesium solutions with enzymes selected from the group of streptokinase, plasminogen, phospholipase A2, DNase, and lipase. A filtering device may also be used to filter out the particles from blood treated with a combination of methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside, Saponin, and PBS / magnesium plus enzymes selected from the group of streptokinase, plasminogen, phospholipase A2, DNase, and lipase. After washing away

the enzyme and detergent treatment reagents and any residual broken down blood components, the particle is ready for analysis or further processing.

Please replace Paragraph [0056] of the specification with the following paragraph:

[0056] The dried reagents previously described are then resuspended in a 10 ml buffer solution comprising 10-30 mM Potassium Phosphate, 10-80 mM Magnesium Chloride, 20-150 mM Sodium Chloride, 10-200 mM Aurintricarboxylic Acid and 1.0-1.2% ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100. Aurintricarboxylic Acid is evidenced to provide a level of protection to bacterial nucleic acid without impeding human DNA digestion. The use of Aurintricarboxylic Acid is not found in prior methods of human DNA digestion. Exclusion of ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 is permitted upon addition of 20-35 mM methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside and 0.05-0.1% Saponin. The methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside is stored with the phospholipase A2, plasminogen, DNase I, and lipase in a Trehalose storage buffer. Substitution of the ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 with the methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D glucopyranoside and saponin solution allows for the efficient activity of Phospholipase A2, provides the action of breaking up protein aggregates without denaturation, and is more genial to bacterial walls than ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100. Use of Saponin and methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside in this combination is lacking in prior art. The Trehalose storage buffer comprises of 10 mM Potassium Phosphate pH 7.4, 0.01-0.04% ~~Triton~~ TRITON X-100 or methyl 6-O-(N-heptylcarbamoyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside, 1-5 mM Dithiothreitol, and 0.3-0.5 Trehalose. The buffer and enzyme mix are then immediately combined with a 10 ml blood sample, which may be scaled down to 1 ml. The sample is then incubated at room temperature for 5-10 minutes. The aforementioned components aide blood element solublization through minimizing certain particulates that would otherwise clog filters, impair biosensors or mass spectrometry devices, and impede nucleic acid extraction. Solublization occurs while human DNA is efficiently digested and as viral and/or bacterial DNA remain intact.

Please replace Paragraph [0065] of the specification with the following paragraph:

[0065] It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements of the scope of the

invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall there between. ~~Now that the invention has been described,~~